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ROUND TABLE

A RADIO DISCUSSION OF

WILL HITLER ATTACK AMERICA NEXT?

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No. 134-13

HUGH COLE · WALTER LAVES · CLARK FOREMAN

346th BROADCAST IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY · 134

OCTOBER 6, 1940

The University of Chicago

ROUND TABLE

Published weekly. 10 cents a copy; five copies, 25 cents; half-year subscription, 26 issues, one dollar. Published by the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as second-class matter January 3, 1939, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

No. 134

NOTE

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WILL HITLER ATTACK AMERICA NEXT?*

A UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE BROADCAST

HUGH M. COLE, Instructor in History, University of Chicago

WALTER H. C. LAVES, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago

CLARK FOREMAN, Chairman, Committee on Economic Defense, of the American Council of Public Affairs.

* A radio discussion broadcast from the University of Chicago over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, Sunday, October 6, 1940, at 1:30 P.M., Central Standard Time.

The ROUND TABLE, oldest educational program continuously on the air, is broadcast entirely without a script. Subjects are chosen because of their social, political, or economic significance. The program has no "ax to grind." In the selection of speakers, the effort is to provide a balanced discussion by participants who have special competence and knowledge. The opinion of each speaker is his own and in no way involves the responsibility of either the University of Chicago or the National Broadcasting Company.

WILL HITLER ATTACK AMERICA NEXT?

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MR. LAVES: Some people may wonder why we are discussing this subject at all today. Hitler himself has said, as recent as July 5, 1940, that "Germany has no territorial possessions in the American Continent and has given no occasion whatever for the assumption that she intends to acquire such possessions."

MR. FOREMAN: Hitler told Austria that he had no ambitions there; he told Czechoslovakia, and he told Britain and France, that he had no ambitions in Czechoslovakia; and just before moving into Poland he assured the whole world that he had no further territorial aspirations.

MR. COLE: Add Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France to your list—all conquered within the space of twelve months.

MR. LAVES: Certainly it is clear that the American people have not been misled by this statement. According to the Gallup Poll, at least 42 per cent of Americans think that the United States will be next on the list if Britain is conquered.[1]

MR. FOREMAN: I think we should understand what we mean by the word "attack." Too many people think that attack means military attack alone. I think that Hitler has in mind exactly the same kind of attack on us that he practiced on France, that is, a total attack: attack on the economic front, the political front, as well as the military front.

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[1] *See pictograph, page 5.*

MR. COLE: I would like to qualify your statement and say that a military attack is possible, but we will discuss that later.

MR. LAVES: Is there any indication at all, from what the Germans have been doing in the course of the last few months or years, that they really do have ambitions in the Western Hemisphere?

MR. COLE: Let me quote you the exact words of Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, Chief of the Nazi Foreign General Staff in Berlin:

> *"South America is our most important frontier. It gives us a vital source of supplies for our army. It will give us colonies in the richest part of the world. It will give us a bulwark against the United States. . . . ."*[2]

MR. FOREMAN: Add to that that Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, threatened us last July because the United States dared to have a conference in Havana with the South American countries. He told us that Germany would make our gold of no value if we tried to get on a bargaining basis equal to that of Germany.

MR. LAVES: Didn't Funk actually go farther than that on a previous occasion when there was some talk about a commercial agreement with the United States?

MR. FOREMAN: In 1938, when the Germans were trying to negotiate a trade agreement with the United States, they actually suggested that we suppress the freedom of the press of this country; that we violate our Constitution and not let the newspapers of the country criticize Germany.

If they could do that in 1938, when they were not in control of Europe, what in the world will they ask us to do if they do get control?

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[2] *As reported in the August, 1940, Reader's Digest, Herr Bohle stated: "It will give us a bulwark against the United States, the plutodemocracy with which we shall fight the greatest economic struggle of all time. It is your task to prepare that bulwark for the Führer."*

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MR. LAVES: All of what you have been saying suggests to me that the attack upon the United States by the Nazis may come in two forms. It may come from the inside—that is, the effort to change our institutions within this country—or it may come from the outside. There may be a bodily attack.

Suppose we look first at the prospects of an inside attack. What is the evidence thus far?

MR. COLE: That has been pretty well documented already, in part by the American press; articles in the newspaper *PM;* articles dealing with the midwestern penetration of the Nazis, in the *Chicago Times*. *Fortune* has carried exposés of such Nazi activity.[3]

MR. FOREMAN: In fact the Vice-President of the Commercial Crime Commission in New York, said:

> *"We have learned that storm troopers in Greater New York have approached and are approaching small storekeepers with German names, soliciting clothing and funds for German soldiers' relief."*

Imagine that, now! Storm troopers in New York already!

MR. LAVES: I know, but anybody to whom a storm trooper comes with a demand of that sort can simply tell him to get out. They don't have to listen to him.

MR. FOREMAN: I am not so sure about that, Laves. They threaten to boycott, and they also threaten the relatives of these people back in Germany—that has been pretty effective in the past.

MR. LAVES: That is a nice point you are bringing in there, because there is evidence that they have been using these tactics in South America in particular, and Cole a moment ago was mentioning some of the evidences of activities in this country. There is a

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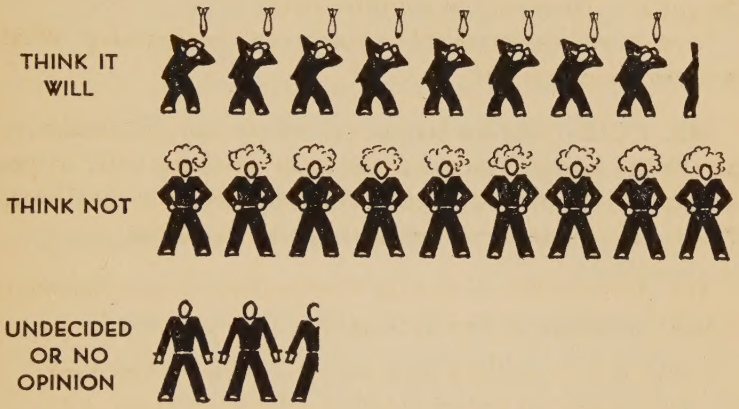
[3] *See Suggested Readings, page 23.*

GALLUP ASKS:

WILL GERMANY INVADE AMERICA IF BRITAIN IS DEFEATED?



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very interesting column running in the *Nation* called "Within the Gates"—concrete evidence of the work that is being done in this country by the Nazis. But isn't it true that the Nazis are trying particularly to work any place where they can create dissension in this country?

MR. FOREMAN: Exactly! I think they are trying in the economic field to do exactly what they do in the military field: to find out our weakest points—the best possible places for creating dissension—and to play on those, and to cause as much trouble as they can.

MR. LAVES: So that when you are talking about the question, "Will Hitler Attack America Next?" you really have to talk about the kinds of effort now being made to make the American people discontented with their government.

MR. COLE: Yes, Laves, notice two examples of that sort of propaganda from within: first, our press is carrying constant statements that we are militarily unprepared, with the result that many are willing to throw in the sponge because of that lack of preparation, while at the same time our press carries stories playing up the decisive, indeed the formidable, character of the German military machine.

MR. LAVES: There is another evidence of this in the fact that the German Foreign Office is appealing to the unemployed in this country, to the poor, telling them how much better it would be if they had an orderly regime; telling them that in Germany there are no unemployed.

MR. FOREMAN: At the same time they are playing on the prejudice of the wealthy people against paying taxes of any sort, telling them they are paying too many taxes already.

MR. LAVES: There is another angle from which we are being attacked at the present time. That is in connection with the current election campaigns. Repeated statements are coming from Berlin—as they have been during the last two or three years—that Mr. Roosevelt is meddling in European affairs; that Mr. Roosevelt botched the Munich Conference. Reports of that sort have the effect of creating disunity within this country.[4]

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[4] *Herbert Matthews, Rome correspondent of the "New York Times," has been asked to leave Italy because, according to the official Italian news agency Stefani, he "falsely stated Italy was mixing in the United States presidential election and thus tended to disturb the relations between the two countries." President Roosevelt read Matthews' dispatch at a press conference October 4. Matthews wrote: "The axis is out to defeat President Roosevelt because of the President's foreign policy and because of everything for which he stands in the eyes of the Italians and the Germans."*

MR. COLE: And notice that all of this is very precisely timed. We were threatened from Japan by bellicose speeches last Friday, and by the meeting at the Brenner Pass a few days later.

MR. LAVES: And followed up, of course, in terms of timing by the fact that the Germans now hope that when we get scared by the Japanese we will refuse to send material aid to the British. In other words, they have called to the attention of the American people the fact that Japan may actually launch an attack against this country. They hope the American people will say: "Now let's not send any more ships, let's not send any more planes to England."

MR. FOREMAN: On the economic front the importance of Japan and the Far East to us seems to be more the fact that we are dependent for certain very vital strategic materials for our military machine: tin, rubber, hemp, ferromanganese, and other things. We must have those. We now import them from Asia and the East Indies.[5]

MR. LAVES: But that is a double-edged proposition, isn't it? On the one hand, it is an interference with our internal security. They want to make American industry dependent upon the acts of Germany or Italy or Japan. They may thereby be able to control the amount of unemployment we have in this country and thus stimulate dissension. On the other hand, it is also part of their bigger problem of an attack from the outside, which I think we might discuss now.

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[5] *Business Week reports that "supplies of tin on hand or en route from the Orient are adequate to cover normal needs for from nine to twelve months, and quantity buying is continuing." Government holdings of rubber stocks, it is reported, have reached a total of 42,000 tons, equivalent to one month's consumption, but there is more afloat and bound for this country than in any other previous month. (September 28, 1940, p. 60.)*

MR. COLE: The two must be synchronized, but the first blow, the first real penetration of decisive scope, will probably come in South America.

MR. LAVES: You mean, in the form of a military blow?

MR. COLE: In all ways that such penetration can take place. Remember that the old, water-tight compartments of political penetration, economic expansion, military invasion, are no longer possible in the modern age. We must now speak of a total attack.

MR. LAVES: And you think that that attack will come first in Latin America?

MR. COLE: I believe so.

MR. FOREMAN: We must also speak of a total defense, and we must take immediate steps to develop the sources of supplies in South America to make up for the lack of them that we will face in Asia.[6]

MR. LAVES: Just a minute! You are talking in terms of a defense program, Foreman. I think you would agree with Cole that there is great danger that we will be attacked from the outside first in an effort to stop the flow of raw materials from the Far East to the United States, and to interfere with the flow of goods from Latin America to some other parts of the world. Can the American markets and resources be substituted?

MR. FOREMAN: I would disagree with you on this: that I don't think it is in the future. I think it is right now. I think we *are*

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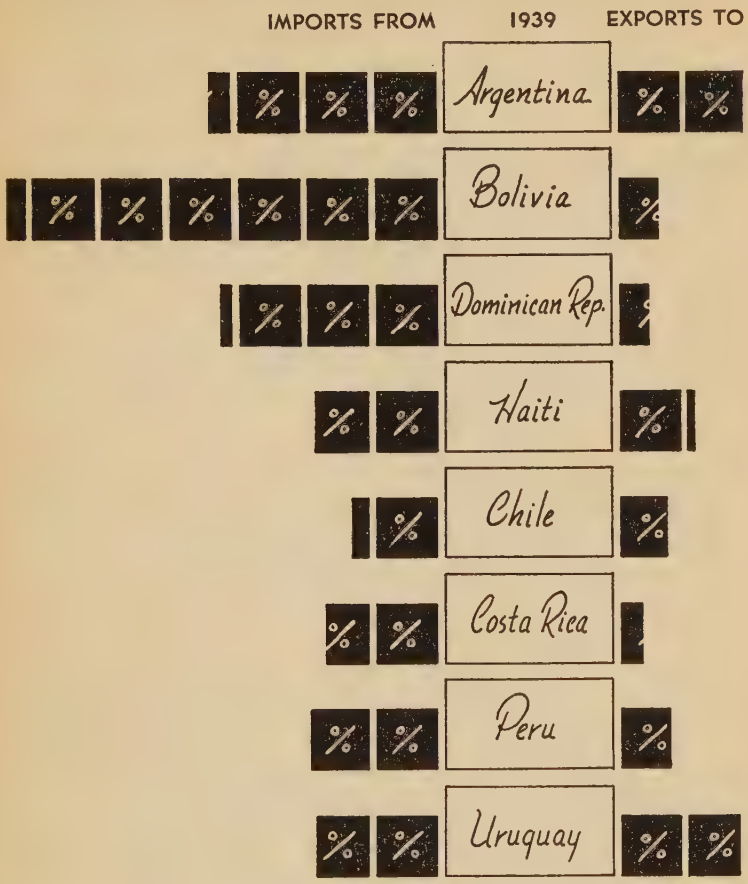
[6] *Expansion of Bolivian tin production, encouraged by Washington, will guarantee at least two thirds of the total annual need of the United States. Rubber plantations at Fordlandia, Brazil, are reported to be expanding, but rubber trees do not produce until seven years old. Several American artificial rubber plants, just completed, are equipped to produce as much as 10,000 pounds a day.*

BRITISH STAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA



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BOLIVIAN STATISTICS: 1938

being attacked. I think that Germany was attacking France and England long before the war started. She was disorganizing their economic machine long before she attacked their military machine. I think the same thing is happening to us.

MR. LAVES: In Latin America?

MR. FOREMAN: In Latin America and in this country.

MR. COLE: And I agree with you, Foreman, that military attack is not a possibility as early as this winter, or perhaps next spring.

MR. FOREMAN: I don't know that I think a military attack would come this winter. I think that the economic line is being pushed hard in South America.

MR. LAVES: You have been doing a good deal of work on this problem of total defense, Foreman. In fact I saw your book the other day on the problem of total defense.[7] Having studied this question, what are the things the United States can do in this situation?

MR. FOREMAN: I think it is most important for us to realize that we must help the South American countries in their efforts to defend themselves, and that their efforts to defend themselves must be on the economic front as well as on the military front. Their economies are in serious danger from the boycott which Germany is threatening and which, to a certain extent, already exists because of the war.

MR. LAVES: I know, but if you are going to face this issue—whether Hitler is going to attack America next—and approach it in terms of this indirect process of tying Latin America to the United States, what can we do specifically?

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[7] *See Suggested Readings, page 23.*

MR. FOREMAN: We can help them dispose, first, of the surpluses that are now very embarrassing to them. Each one of the South American countries is very much embarrassed just now because of the heavy surpluses which they counted on exporting to Europe, but for which they now have no market.

MR. LAVES: I am really getting a little tired of hearing people say we ought to help them get rid of their surpluses. Everywhere you go you hear that. One thing is clear: the American people are not going to take those surpluses.

MR. FOREMAN: But we can develop a market for those surpluses that now does not exist by raising the standard of living in the South American countries by developing industries there which would take the place of industries in Europe and in Asia which heretofore have supplied us with many things.

MR. LAVES: But it will also take the place—will it not?—of the industries which we have in the United States.

MR. FOREMAN: No, it will not. It has been the declared program of our government to develop industries in South America which would be complementary to ours rather than competitive.

MR. LAVES: What, for example?

MR. FOREMAN: For instance, one that I think of right away is the linen industry which is very little developed in this country. Many people do not realize that in Chile they actually export flax to Europe, where it is woven into linen handkerchiefs and other things and then exported to the United States. There is no reason in the world why that linen could not be manufactured in Chile.

MR. COLE: In other words you want to substitute South American production for European production.

MR. FOREMAN: What I want to create is an all-American

front—an economic as well as military front—in behalf of democracy.

MR. LAVES: That sounds to me suspiciously like a proposal for a totalitarian Western Hemisphere organization.

The other day I read of a conversation between Mr. Schacht and a Swedish newspaperman, in which Schacht said confidentially that he planned to set up an order in Europe which would involve an import-export syndicate under German control. Is that the sort of thing you want over here in this Western Hemisphere?[8]

MR. FOREMAN: I don't want to copy Germany; I don't want to imitate Germany at all. I want to set up the kind of economic system that will protect the civilization that we have inherited from our forefathers.

MR. COLE: Recently a leading American economist said that we could surrender the southern part of South America since those states in the northern part of South America and Central America,

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[8] *Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former persident of the Reichsbank, has been in seclusion on his estate in East Prussia at work on a book describing the Nazi reconstruction of Europe. Part three of the book, it is reported, deals with the foundation of a European Export and Import Syndicate. "This syndicate will fix the regulations for export trade with the United States, Japan, and Russia. Similar or equivalent organizations would have to be created in those countries, to guarantee successful collaboration. Negotiations with individual firms or groups will be replaced by negotiations with government agencies. Prices, quotas, conditions of delivery, and payment will have to be fixed by the Export and Import Syndicate in Europe and by corresponding organizations in the United States, Russia, and Japan. All countries in the Pacific Ocean will be considered European, Japanese, or Russian spheres of influence. The distribution of quotas in Central and South American markets will be arranged between the Export and Import Syndicate and the United States." (The Nation, September 7, 1940.)*

which are most important to us economically, are the only ones which we can defend. Would you divide South America in that way economically?

MR. FOREMAN: I certainly would not! I think that to do that is to follow the course of France. We will give up Czechoslovakia in the form of Chile, and Argentina, and then, of course, we will have to give up Brazil, because if we lose Argentina and Chile, Brazil is right there. Thence it will come to Colombia, and next to Mexico. I think, once the appeasers get hold of us to any extent, they will carry right on.

I would like you to tell me what you think the military chiefs would say if Germany by any chance got control of Mexico?

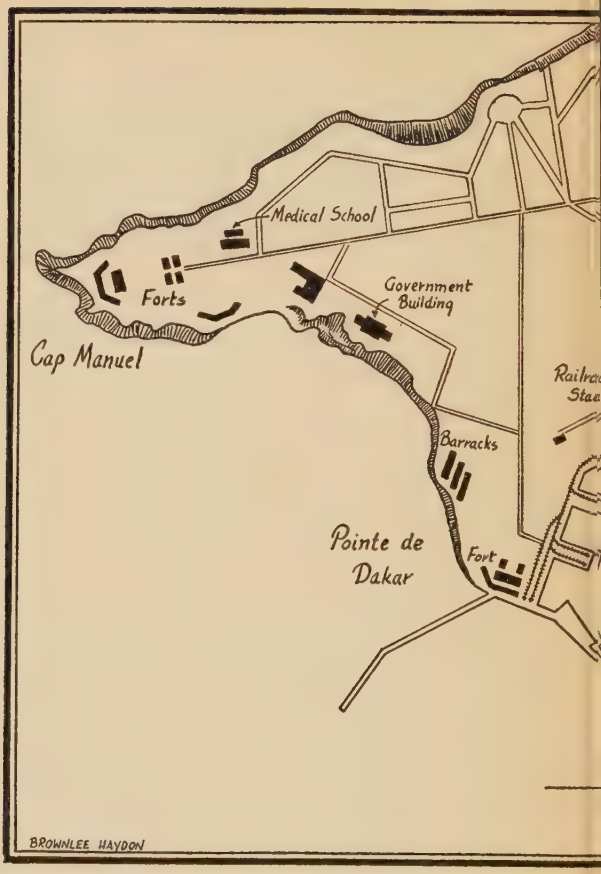
MR. COLE: Unfortunately, we don't have a well-established, a well-formulated military policy in this country. I, like yourself, believe that once you began to make military concessions, saying, in effect, that we can tolerate German establishment of air bases in South America, that next we would be giving away Central America, and then perhaps even the Canal Zone.

MR. LAVES: Do I understand when you say "total defense," Foreman, that you are looking at it in two ways: one, that you want to make sure that Latin America will not be made a base of operations against the United States; secondly, that you want to unite all the countries of the Americas, from Canada to Chile, so that Germany—in dealing with anybody in this area—will have to deal through a unified, centralized control?

MR. FOREMAN: I certainly do! I think that the only way that we can meet the threat of Germany is to have equal bargaining terms with her. I think that we must have some sort of currency control which will give us a certain equality of bargaining with Germany in Europe.

MR. LAVES: If I understand you correctly, one of the ways in which Hitler most effectively attacks America is by dealing with

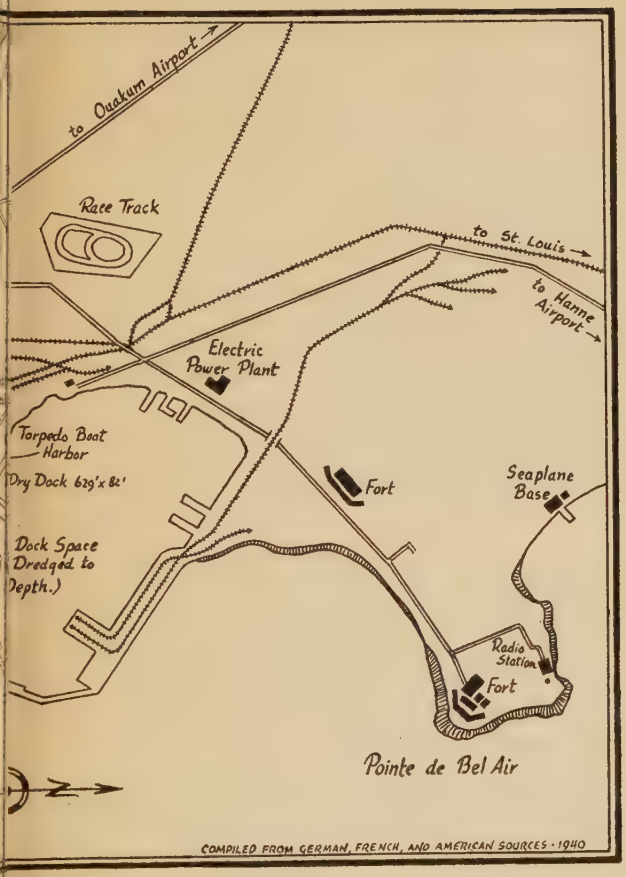
DAKAR: AFRICAN



each of these countries individually, tying them to the German economic system.

MR. FOREMAN: Absolutely! In Ecuador, for instance, he got control of the country by agreeing to take up all of their cacao. He bought all they could get. Then when they were so dependent on the

PING-OFF POINT?



Nazi market that they could not sell anywhere else, the Nazis told the Ecuadorians what they wanted them to do.

MR. LAVES: All right, but before you go too far—you are talking now as though the issue is one between the United States and Germany alone. My impression is that the British have a very ex-

tensive trade interest in Latin America. Are they going to sit by and watch us monopolize Latin America?[9]

MR. FOREMAN: That is where I believe in a little bargaining. I think we should help England as much as possible, but I think we should ask England to help us. We are only slightly less menaced than England and our economic aims in South America should certainly have the cooperation of England if they are to expect our cooperation in the military field.

MR. LAVES: By "cooperation" you mean that they will participate in the economic union?

MR. FOREMAN: I don't think that is possible, but, I think, if the British want our supplies they should pay for them, if necessary, in British securities in this country and British securities in South America. They should do everything they can to help the United States build up a formidable economic union in this hemisphere.

MR. LAVES: All of this, of course, assumes that the war is going to end one of two ways. If there is a German victory, then we are not going to deal with the British except as they are a part of the German Empire. If there is a British victory, then perhaps there is the possibility of an economic union between the United States and Britain facing what is left of Germany.

MR. FOREMAN: Well, I think it is only a relative difference there. I think that if England wins she is going to be so absorbed with organizing Europe that she is not going to have much time for this matter.

MR. LAVES: Now let's turn to the possibilities of a military attack. Suppose a military attack does come after all these preliminaries have been taken care of, where will the Nazis strike?

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[9] *See pictograph, page 9.*

MR. COLE: You must remember that before a military attack on South America can take place—and I believe it will come there rather than against our Atlantic Coast—certain things must happen.

MR. LAVES: What, for instance?

MR. COLE: England must fall, first, so that Portugal, which is on the way to South America, no longer has a protector against the Nazis; secondly, so that the Nazis can move cargo ships across the South Atlantic without being hampered by the British blockade. Notice that I said *cargo* ships. We are not going to be faced, I believe, with dozens of battleships, five, six or twelve airplane carriers. We are going to see something quite different.

There is something else that will be required. I believe that there will be a "squeeze play," in which Japan engages our attention and our fleet in the Pacific, while Germany has a free hand in the South Atlantic.

MR. LAVES: If you put the problem that way, I take it you don't think that there is need for millions of troops and thousands of ships either for an invasion of the United States or for the defense of the United States.

MR. COLE: I won't agree with your positing of the problem as to defense. Let me put it this way: Just before the Maginot Line fell, our experts were compiling lists of the millions of soldiers that would be required; the hundreds of millions of tons of munitions that would be required to breach that line. We no longer need that sort of calculation of numbers. A few dozen battalions of Germans below the hatches of a cargo ship in a South American port are enough to establish Germany there as a political power.

MR. FOREMAN: There is another way. I believe in a previous broadcast on this ROUND TABLE someone quoted General Otto von Seecht—the man who built up the German army—who said that in

the last war the Germans thought they could win by having the best army in the world, but they now realize that they must organize the economy of the whole country if they are to win.

Don't you think that we have to do something like that in this hemisphere if we are to resist?

MR. COLE: I quite agree that we have to think in terms of a hemisphere defense policy. For example, we have worked on the theory that we need control the airlanes only five hundred or a thousand miles from the Canal Zone. That is no longer true. We must be prepared to act in a military way, and decisively, perhaps several hundred miles farther than the furthermost extent which we have anticipated before.

MR. LAVES: Whoa, now! What does that mean? What is the "furthermost extent which we have anticipated before"?

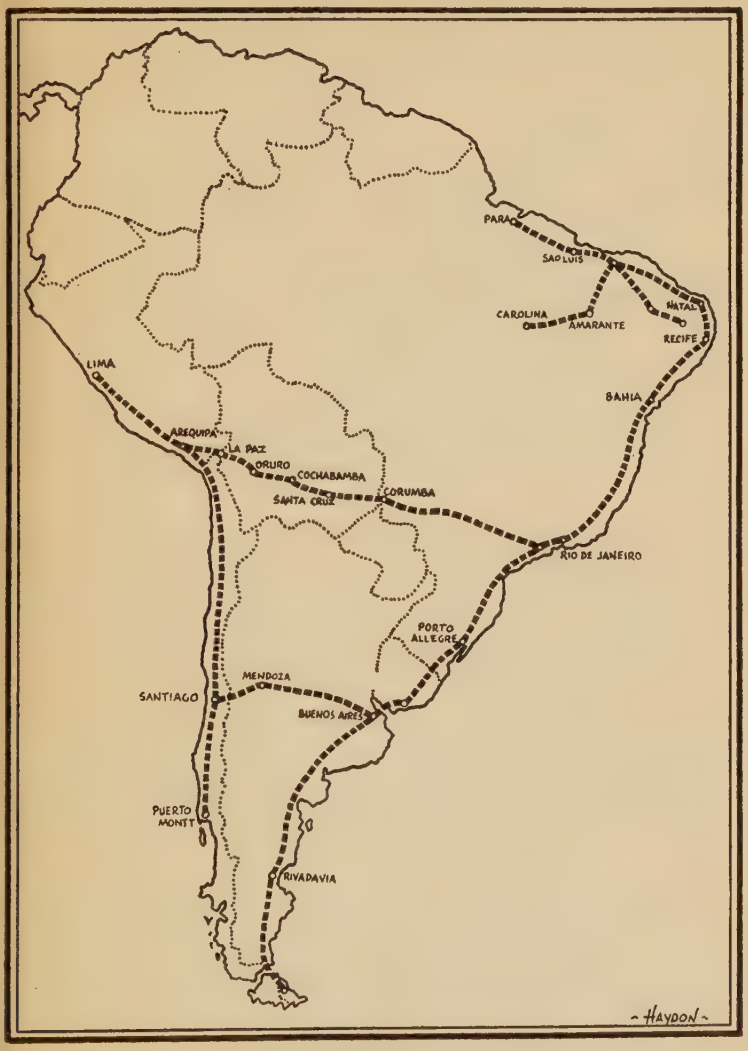
MR. COLE: We have thought, in the past, of control of the Caribbean area, Mexico, and the approaches to the Canal Zone. We must now think in terms of Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

MR. LAVES: You would say, then, when we are talking about actual military defense, we must talk about a complete defense in order to prevent the military piecemeal attack by Germany?

MR. COLE: Exactly so! For such piecemeal attack you don't need great numbers of divisions. You need only a few troops. You need only to establish airplane bases. You need only to turn the great airplane industry of Germany over to the production of long-range bombers.

MR. FOREMAN: As a matter of fact, the Germans have already taken care of that situation in South America, haven't they? They have airlines covering the whole continent. They have air fields that are prepared for far more planes than any commercial air-

GERMAN-CONTROLLED AIRLINES



line would need—all ready to receive bombers as soon as they need to have a "bridgehead" in South America.[10]

MR. COLE: Yes, remember it was the civilian who piloted the German military planes over Poland and over Norway. The same sort of thing can happen in South America.

MR. LAVES: When we got onto this question of possible military attack upon the United States, there was one thing I still wanted to discuss. The other day I stopped in a lunch room to have a cup of coffee and got to talking with a man "on the peg" there. We got to talking about the international situation. He said that it seemed to him that the Germans were making such tremendous strides in their campaign that the best thing for the United States to do was to come to an agreement with them; that, after all, we are still in a period of depression; we can have untold prosperity in this country if we are willing to do business with the Germans. And why not?

What about it? It seems to me that a lot of people feel that way.

MR. FOREMAN: I think that is extremely important. I think it is much more to the point than any immediate military invasion, because there are people in this country who still think that we can negotiate business with Germany on a normal basis—meaning the basis we had before the war. I certainly do not! I think we have got to realize that we as individuals would be dealing with a government representing a hundred million people, and that government will act in a strong-arm manner in economics just as it has in every other field.

MR. COLE: And I would add that every time a German storm trooper appears in South America—even in a Brazilian or Chilean uniform—he is going to be received with open arms by public opinion, or at least a section of public opinion, in this country, that will want to throw in the sponge.

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[10] *See map, page 19.*

MR. LAVES: In general you would be opposed to all the illustrious citizens of the United States who have said that we ought to continue trade with the Hitler-controlled Europe, and we ought to start making contracts now for reconstruction?

MR. FOREMAN: It seems to me to be only elementary common sense that we should not trade with anybody unless we have at least an equal bargaining power. We must have equal bargaining power, and preferably we must have a greater bargaining power.

But I would like to say again that the danger is, in my opinion, likely to come from the South, and is to come not from a military invasion but from an economic invasion of any country in South America.

MR. COLE: Yes, and our Chief of Infantry, Lynch, said some thirty years ago: "The attack will come by way of the Mississippi and the Ohio Valley."

MR. FOREMAN: That is right, and people who live in the interior of this country and think the danger is going to be on the sea coast are vitally mistaken, aren't they? They are the first to receive the bombers if the bombers do come.

MR. COLE: Quite so!

MR. LAVES: And you say the United States cannot control Latin America militarily unless we are prepared to see the problem of defense as an economic and political one as well.

MR. FOREMAN: Furthermore, the way to prevent it is to be offensive now and to improve the economic conditions of Latin America so that they will not succumb to some Nazi-minded dictator.

MR. LAVES: But you would also want an improvement of the economic conditions in the United States?

MR. FOREMAN: Both of them. By cooperation, we should certainly raise the standard of living both here and in South America.

MR. COLE: I believe you must add one more thing: that we should be prepared to act swiftly and capably to deal with any military threat which may be tied up with this economic and political expansion.

MR. LAVES: And that is the sort of thing which is likely to come.

We seem to agree that the attack is now well under way; that it is not now a military one, but a military attack is still possible; that it is at present a total attack upon, first of all, the world institutions and the principles which we consider necessary for maintaining a liberal, democratic system; that the attack takes the form of trying to eliminate all of the countries which are friendly to the United States—such as the Scandinavian countries, England and the South American countries; that it also involves basically the countries with whom we are having trouble: for example, Japan and Italy. And finally, I judge that we all agree that the attack will probably be intensified through propaganda and trade wars and fifth column activities of various sorts; that, under these circumstances, a United States defense policy must be a total defense policy, including the economic, political, ideological and military fronts.

SUGGESTED READINGS

"America's Armed Forces," *Fortune*, September, 1940. *The first in a series of articles on American defense capacity, armament production, and technical related problems. See also* "The Sinews of War," *Fortune*, October, 1940.

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"Nazis in the New World," *Nation*, September 28, 1940. *An editorial document.*

NOYES, CHARLES E., "Nazi Challenge to Democracy," *Nation*, September 14, 1940. *An analysis of German economics, how it works, and how it would compete with American economics for markets.*

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RAUSCHNING, HERMANN, *The Voice of Destruction.* New York: Putnam, 1940. *A competent scholar discusses the political philosophies of the German leaders from first-hand knowledge.*

SODERN, FREDERIC, JR., "Hitler Looks to South America," *Reader's Digest*, August, 1940. *Evidence of German aims for the domination of South America.*

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION

The answers to the following questions may be found in the text of the broadcast, and page references are provided to assist in locating the answers.

*

1. Describe one way in which some New York City Germans are being forced to support the Nazi regime. Page 3.

2. What arguments are being used by Nazi agents to appeal to the poor and the rich in this country? Page 6.

3. What specific strategic materials might be difficult to obtain if Japan cut off American trade with the Orient? Page 7.

4. Suggest two ways in which the United States might assist South America to become and remain independent of German, or German-European, trade. Page 11.

5. What position would Great Britain hold in the hemisphere plan described by the speakers (*a*) if Germany is defeated; (*b*) if Germany wins? Page 16.

6. From what direction would actual invasion of the United States come, in the opinion of the speakers? Page 21.

7. List the four factors in "total defense" described in the concluding statement by Professor Laves. Page 22.

QUESTIONS FOR ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The following questions of wider scope, intended for discussion, are suggested by the broadcast, and answers may be found in the literature on the subject listed in the section "Suggested Readings," found on page 23.

*

1. What evidence can you cite for disbelieving promises to the effect that "Germany has no further territorial aspirations?"

2. Discuss important definitions of "attack" as it might be directed toward the United States. Describe possible methods of economic warfare in this respect. Evaluate the possibilities of military attack. What evidence is at hand to substantiate the belief that the groundwork for both methods of attack has been laid?

3. Admitting that ample evidence has been presented to prove that Nazi agents are undermining American morale and affecting American opinion, discuss possible techniques of counteracting these efforts without restricting our guarantee of freedom of speech, assembly, and press to these minority groups.

4. Compare the bargaining power of state-controlled German industry with that of an individual manufacturer in the United States competing for a market. How would an all-American economic union tend to equalize this bargaining capacity?

5. Discuss the suggestion that Great Britain contribute financially to the protection of South American markets for the democratic nations. Do you agree that British capital and securities in the United States and South America should be made available for military supplies and for loans to needy South American countries?

The Listeners' Round Table . . . .

Letters to the ROUND TABLE *frequently contain sidelights on the subject matter discussed on the air. These comments are from letters received following the broadcast discussion of "Crisis in the East," September 29.*

*

Stop

For God's sake, let us protect our own country. We can live at peace, we have people from all the world, our cousins, and it is unnecessary to hide under the bed every time the radio chirps from across the sea.

Stop the ringing of bells and the cry for war, in order to sell cheap five cent magazines. Stop the jitters, hysteria, fear, and bunk.

J. B. M., Pennsylvania

*

Propaganda

I just listened to your discussion and it was a fine case of "*British Propaganda*" to get U.S. materials, cash and credit!

It sounded like a nicely timed, and slyly put-over British Fifth Column work in our U.S. via "Committee to Help America by Aiding the Allies"!

W. MacD., New Jersey

*

Speak Softly

Why doesn't Uncle Sam stop trying to police the world unless he intends to back it up by force? If Japan meddled around South America we would soon take action. Let United States speak softly, act quickly but with determination.

Q. C. H., Wisconsin

*

No Pacifist

As a Christian minister I have listened to nearly every one of your Round Table discussions over the N.B.C. networks for several months. Too many of them are so informative that I do not care to single them out, but today's broadcast was among the best. I am not a pacifist—God forbid, but I did want to hear the Far Eastern situation clarified and to know what's behind the recent tri-partite treaty of the gangsters now abroad in the world.

J. R. J., Minnesota

*

Solution

Capture or destroy the Japanese navy at once, and then remove our fleet into the Atlantic leaving no naval menace in our rear.

G. H. W., Illinois

Squeeze-play

I listened with great interest to this Sunday's broadcast and feel that it was the most timely and constructive debate of your entire series. When Americans read two days ago of the Berlin-Rome-Tokio Pact, many of us felt a poignant fear that this country too might fall into confusion before the terror-tactics of the Axis as did so many countries in Europe. Here was the familiar Hitlerian technique in psychological warfare—this time applied to us. Here was the familiar squeeze-play—the deadly "either, or" ultimatum by which Hitler maneuvers for position far in advance of any military action against a given country, and which has so frequently made military action eventually necessary. What a relief, then, to hear your group of debaters reach an extraordinary unanimity of opinion on the fact that "we must keep our eyes on the main target" and not dissipate our energies in the Pacific.

L. C. S., California

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132. *Conscript Wealth, Too?*
133. *Crisis in the East,* September 29

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2:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME

City	*Call Letters*	*Kilocycles*	*City*	*Call Letters*	*Kilocycles*
Asheville, N.C.	WISE	1370	Memphis, Tenn.	WMC	780
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB	740	Miami, Fla.	WIOD	610
Baltimore, Md.	WFBR	1270	New York, N.Y	WEAF	660
Boston, Mass.	WNAC	1230	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR	780
Buffalo, N.Y.	WBEN	900	Philadelphia, Pa.	KYW	1020
Charleston, S.C.	WTMA	1210	Pittsburgh, Pa.	WCAE	1220
Charlotte, N.C.	WSOC	1210	Portland, Me.	WCSH	940
Cleveland, Ohio	WTAM	1070	Providence, R.I.	WJAR	890
Columbia, S.C.	WIS	560	Raleigh, N.C.	WPTF	680
Columbus, Ohio	WCOL	1210	Richmond, Va.	WMBG	1350
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ	920	Rochester, N.Y.	WHAM	1150
Florence, S.C.	WOLS	1200	Savannah, Ga.	WSAV	1310
Greenville, S.C.	WFBC	1300	Schenectady, N.Y.	WGY	790
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJAX	900	Tampa, Fla.	WFLA	620
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC	1370	Washington, D.C.	WRC	950
Lakeland, Fla.	WLAK	1310	Worcester, Mass.	WTAG	580
Lima, Ohio	WLOK	1210	Zanesville, Ohio	WHIZ	1210

1:30 P.M. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC	930	Madison, Wis.	WIBA	1280
Bismarck, N.D.	KFYR	550	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	KSTP	1460
Chicago, Ill.	WMAQ	670	New Orleans, La.	WSMB	1320
Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.	WEBC	1290	Oklahoma City, Okla.	WKY	900
El Paso, Texas	KTSM	1310	Omaha, Neb.	WOW	590
Evansville, Ind.	WGBF	630	Pittsburg, Kans.	KOAM	790
Fargo, N.D.	WDAY	940	St. Cloud, Minn.	KFAM	1420
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WGL	1370	St. Louis, Mo.	KSD	550
Houston, Texas	KPRC	920	Shreveport, La.	KTBS	1450
Jackson, Miss.	WJDX	1270	Springfield, Mo.	KGBX	1230
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF	610	Terre Haute, Ind.	WBOW	1310
Little Rock, Ark.	KARK	890	Tulsa, Okla.	KVOO	1140
Louisville, Ky.	WAVE	940	Wichita, Kans.	KANS	1210

11:30 A.M. MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

Albuquerque, N.M.	KOB	1180	Helena, Mont.	KPFA	1210
Billings, Mont.	KGHL	780	Phoenix, Ariz.	KTAR	620
Boise, Ida.	KIDO	1350	Salt Lake City, Utah	KDYL	1290
Bozeman, Mont.	KRBM	1420	Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA	1260
Butte, Mont.	KGIR	1340	Twin Falls, Ida.	KTFI	1240
Denver, Colo.	KOA	590			

10:30 A.M. PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

Bakersfield, Cal.	KERN	1370	San Diego, Cal.	KFSD	600
Fresno, Cal.	KMJ	580	San Francisco, Cal.	KPO	680
Los Angeles, Cal.	KFI	640	Seattle, Wash.	KOMO	920
Medford, Ore.	KMED	1410	Spokane, Wash.	KHQ	590
Portland, Ore.	KGW	620	Stockton, Cal.	KWG	1200

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COL. LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Acting Administrator, National Selective Service

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SUGGESTED READINGS

"Army Plans for Induction and Training of Selectees," *Army and Navy Journal,* September 28, 1940.

See issues of *Infantry Journal, Time, Newsweek, Friday,* and other periodicals of the week October 7–13.

[PRINTED IN U·S·A]